

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 29th August 1885.

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Expenditure and extravagance ... ib.	
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrika"	Ditto ...	700	24th August 1885.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	21st ditto.
7	"Bangabasi"	Ditto ...	12,000	22nd ditto.
8	"Bharatbasi"	Ditto ...	.....	22nd ditto.
9	"Bharat Mihir"	Ditto ...	625	20th ditto.
10	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto ...	.....	21st ditto.
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	18th ditto.
12	"Charuvarta"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	17th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	425	23rd ditto.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	21st ditto.
15	"Gramvarta Prakashika"	Comercolly ...	500	22nd ditto.
16	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	19th ditto.
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
18	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore ...	437	12th ditto.
19	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
20	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	24th ditto.
21	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	
22	"Patika"	Calcutta ...	.....	21st ditto.
23	"Praj Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	14th ditto.
24	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	600	21st ditto.
25	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakholly ...	.....
26	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	20th ditto.
27	"Sadharani"	Calcutta ...	500	23rd ditto.
28	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	19th ditto.
29	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	24th ditto.
30	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	22nd ditto.
31	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
32	"Som Prakash"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	24th August 1885.
33	"Sudhapan"	Calcutta ...	.....
34	"Sulabha Samachar"	Ditto ...	3,000	
35	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	.....	23rd to 27th August 1885.
37	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto ...	225	22nd to 28th ditto.
38	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	24th to 28th ditto.
39	"Samachar Chandrika"	Ditto ...	625	20th, to 27th ditto.
40	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto ...	520	
41	"Prabhati"	Ditto ...	1,000	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
42	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
43	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
45	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	20th August 1885.
46	"Sar Sudhamidhi"	Ditto ...	500	24th ditto.
47	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	22nd ditto.
48	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Jam-Jahan-numa"	Calcutta ...	250	21st ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
51	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
52	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	19th and 22nd August 1885.
<i>Daily.</i>				
53	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	21st to 27th ditto.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
54	"Taraka"	Calcutta ...	.....
55	"Shikshabandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
56	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....	August 1885.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
57	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack ...	200	15th August 1885.
58	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	116	11th and 18th August 1885.
59	"Balasore Samvad Vahika"	Ditto ...	205	13th August 1885.
60	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	15th ditto.

POLITICAL.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 19th August, says that unfortunately for India,

SAHACHAR,
August 19th, 1885.

A scientific frontier for India.

Lord Lytton came to this country to carry out Lord Beaconsfield's project of a scientific

frontier. The exile and death of Shere Ali, the massacre of Cavagnari, the second Afghan War, the exile and imprisonment of Yakub Khan, the war with Ayub, the executions by the English in Afghanistan, and the flattering of Abdur Rahman and his being set upon the throne by the English, are due to that project. Lord Salisbury's praise of the project of a scientific frontier which has done so much mischief and increased the hostility of the whole Afghan nation towards the English a thousand times has alarmed the writer. The chief object of the policy of establishing a scientific frontier is the establishment of British influence over the Ameer. But if such an attempt is made, British ambassadors will again be massacred. Lord Salisbury says that he will follow the policy of the Liberals. But he is praising a policy which Liberals have repudiated. Who will overlook the Tory Premier's secret intention by listening to his words?

2. The same paper says that Germany intends to occupy Zanzibar.

SAHACHAR.

England and Germany.

But when the whole trade of that territory is in the hands of the English, it would be unadvisable to let Germany occupy it. England will have to fight against Germany as she had to fight against Napoleon. There can be no doubt that Prince Bismarck is assisting Russia. Who again can be certain that Germany does not covet India?

3. The same paper says that if England assists Corea in a war with Russia, the world will understand that hostility to Russia is making her act unjustly.

SAHACHAR.

England and the quarrel between Russia and Corea.

4. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 24th August, says that Russia will be indignant if the English go to Corea. She is already dissatisfied, because the English have recently settled in Port Hamilton. But

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
August 24th, 1885.

Russia and English settlement in Corea.

now the English have sent there wooden barracks and eight warships. It will be a matter of surprise if even this does not enrage Russia. Under these circumstances, the English should show moderation. It is not true that England does not know meekness. She shows her powers only in the case of Russia. But she is repeatedly shewing moderation in her dealings with Germany. Recently Germany has sought to assert her authority in Zanzibar, where England has for a long time exercised influence.

5. The *Som Prakash*, of the 24th August, says that there is great probability of peace with Russia for the present.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 24th, 1885.

England and Russia.

Russia has adopted a very wise policy by remaining near India. Owing to this, the British Government will have to be always watchful, and will have to make preparations for war as a reply to the movements of Russia. Owing to expenditure repeatedly incurred in this manner, India will be impoverished, and then the selfish English nation will be too glad to leave. Russia probably counts upon all this.

6. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 27th

URDU GUIDE,
August 27th, 1885

England and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

August, says that Prince Bismarck's conduct towards the Sultan of Zanzibar is unjust, and

that the English should assist the Sultan.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

7. The *Proja Bandhu*, of the 14th August, has an article on the Eastern Bengal Railway, the purport of which is similar to that noticed in para-

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 14th, 1885.

The Eastern Bengal Railway.

graph 61.

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 24th, 1885.

8. The same paper notices that the income from the Shyamnagar-Telinipara ferry has increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 695, but no arrangement has been made for the convenience of the passengers. The writer has come to learn by inspection that there are only two rickety small boats in the ghât. Sometimes the ferry boat is rowed by one boatman, sometimes by two. People are not readily ferried over to the other side. There is no fixity as to the rate of the toll. There is no separate arrangement for ferrying animals over. The boats are sometimes laden with heavy cargo.

PRAJA BANDHU.

9. The same paper says that the Magistrate of Pubna recommended the appointment of three pleaders as Honorary Magistrates. But Sir Rivers Thompson has passed an order prohibiting the appointment of pleaders as Honorary Magistrates.

PRAJA BANDHU.

10. The same paper in noticing the increase of pay granted to the civilians in the Punjab remarks that while Government cannot increase the famine allowance from two to three pice per head, it has put a large sum into the pockets of the civilians. Is this justice?

PRAJA BANDHU.

11. The same paper says that if any one mentions to Major Hopkinson, the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, that a party in any case before him is any way connected with Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji, that party is sure to lose his case. The writer asks Government to keep an eye on Major Hopkinson.

CHARU VARTA,
August 17th, 1885.

12. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 17th August, says that capital punishment does not serve any of the objects with which punishments are inflicted. Life for life is a cruel maxim.

CHARU VARTA.

13. The same paper says that whipping, as a mode of punishment, is barbarous and should be abolished as soon as possible. The people of India do not approve of this mode of punishment, and had they not been a conquered people, the whipping provisions of the criminal law would not have been allowed to remain on the Statute Book.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 18th, 1885.

14. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, says that Mr. Cockerell has proceeded to the hills. To whom are the people to make their grievances known? The Editor wrote about the stoppage of the water of the Eden Canal in the last issue, but to no effect. He is crying in the wilderness. No arrangement has been made for letting canal water out. A large number of cultivators in Satgachia and Selimabad are crying themselves hoarse, but Government does not awake. It is destroying the means of preventing famine. Want of rain last year has compelled Government to spend money in relief and still one of its officers has ordered the canal water to be stopped. He has not considered whether the order is reasonable, and whether it will be profitable to Government. The English are merchants. They seek money only. The Chief Engineer acts as a trader. He says that if water is distributed for the purposes of irrigation, more water will have to be brought from the Damooda, and there will be more silt. Who will pay for removing the additional silt? The Government is sure not to place much reliance on an argument like this. But who will make the grievance known to Government? The Chief Engineer is acting on the penny wise and pound foolish policy.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

15. The same paper says that criminals are punished for the good of society, but if the society wants to have any particular criminals in its midst, why should a ruler reject its application? Twenty thousand men asked for the life

Tincowri Pal.

of Tincowri Pal. It was not necessary for the ruler to consider whether the petition of the subjects was reasonable or not.

16. The same paper says that rivers swell to a considerable extent during the rainy season. If artificial channels are dug and connected with them there will be no want of water anywhere. The Eden Canal has done a great deal of good in this respect.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
August 18th, 1885.

17. The *Sahachar*, of the 19th August, says that the Queen has in her speech made no reference to India, except in connection with Afghanistan. Her Majesty dwells upon many points regarding many countries year after year on the occasion of the opening and prorogation of Parliament, but makes no mention of India. The Queen seems to rest contented with consigning the 250 millions of Indians to the care of the Viceroy and his assistants. But it is a fortunate circumstance for natives that Her Majesty has made mention of India in her recent speech owing to Russian difficulties.

SAHACHAR,
August 19th, 1885.

18. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill wanted to prevent a discussion about the famine in Bengal, by saying that he had not yet received official reports on the subject, and that the statements regarding it in the Calcutta newspapers were exaggerated. Ultimately he silenced the honorable member who had raised the discussion by quoting a false and *ex parte* statement of the Government of Bengal, to the effect that the condition of Beerbhoom far from being worse than usual was better. Lord Churchill is accustomed to say that famine cannot possibly occur in India. Over and above this, Sir Rivers Thompson has said that the statements in the newspapers are exaggerated. What more could Lord Randolph Churchill want? It is now well known that the statements of the newspapers are right, and that the officials have from the first tried to conceal the real facts of the case. The famine correspondent of the *Bangabasi* has clearly proved that the Magistrate did not make a proper investigation in Khargram, and that he tried to make men believe his own false statements.

SAHACHAR.

19. The same paper is glad that the Maharaja of Tipperah contemplates a reduction of expenditure by introducing administrative reforms into his State.

SAHACHAR.

20. The same paper is glad that the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors and their wives, are making efforts to increase the number of female doctors in India.

SAHACHAR.

21. The same paper is glad that the Board of Revenue has not supported the oppression of the Maharani of Tikari to the extent desired by Mr. Bolton.

SAHACHAR.

Though her estate will be placed under the Court of Wards, she will obtain a sum befitting her high position as family expenditure, and will be made independent of her husband and the Collector.

22. The *Akhbaridarus Sultanat*, of the 19th August, referring to the sorrow of the Queen and English papers for the recent death of her dog, says that no one mourns when Indians, who are loyal subjects

AKHBARIDARUS SUL-
TANUT,
August 19th, 1885.

of the Queen, die.

23. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 19th August, says that Sir Rivers Thompson obtained six months' leave of absence during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, but did not avail himself of it, lest he should be considered incapable of holding his office. The climate of this country does not suit the constitution of Europeans well when they are ill. Sir Rivers should give up the idea of

HINDU RANJIKI,
August 19th, 1885.

retaining the throne of Bengal. If he should do so, that would be a relief both to himself and to the people.

HINDU RANJIKA,
August 19th, 1885.

24. The same paper condemns the action of Mr. Cockerell in proceeding to Darjeeling no sooner than he is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Mr. Cockerell.

while as the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue he used to remain in the plains.

HINDU RANJIKA.

25. The same paper says that the people of Bombay are very fortunate in having Lord Reay as their Governor.

Lord Reay.

While Sir Rivers Thompson is deadly opposed to the Municipality of Calcutta, His Lordship in Bombay is trying to remodel the constitution of the Bombay Corporation, with the view that it may work better and more independently. He has consulted the native members and the Local Association on the subject.

HINDU RANJIKA.

26. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has proceeded to Ceylon, the country of the Ráksases, and just before starting he gave proof that his heart

Tincowri Pal.

is worthy of a Ráksas. There would have been no harm if Tincowri's life had been spared. But Tincowri is neither Enge nor Sullivan.

HINDU RANJIKA.

27. The same paper does not approve of the appointment of Sir John Strachey, the author of the License Tax, and

Sir John Strachey.

the source of so much trouble to the people of India during Lord Lytton's time, to the India Council. The writer is afraid that he will ruin the people by giving evil advice to Lord Randolph Churchill.

HINDU RANJIKA.

28. The same paper says that people become dependent upon others during a foreign rule. Dependence is the source of considerable mischief. During

Foreign rule.

the English rule such mischief has become apparent. The manufactures of India have gradually disappeared. People have lost their political freedom. The English are giving education indeed, but they do not give facilities for the improvement of the people. The artizans are starving. The Dacca cloth trade—nay the cloth trade of the whole country—has decayed.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 20th, 1885.

29. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 20th August, says that the European officials in Sylhet, it would seem, extremely

European officials in Sylhet.

dislike the natives. The walls of the Deputy Commissioner's court-house therefore bear placards on which are inscribed the words "No admission." A person found himself obliged on some business to disregard the notice, and was therefore prosecuted in a criminal court. Is there no way of checking the hot-headedness of this official?

BHARAT MIHIR.

30. The same paper is glad to hear a rumour that Lord Randolph

Lord Randolph Churchill and the limit of age in the Civil Service examination.

Churchill has expressed his intention to raise the limit of age in the Indian Civil Service examination. It is said that he is not satisfied with the decision of his predecessor in office on this point. If the rumour should prove true and his Lordship really succeed in raising the limit, the people of India would remain grateful to him for ever.

BHARAT MIHIR.

31. The same paper says that the subsidy paid to the Ameer of Cabul by the Government of India, furnishes a

Subsidy paid to the Ameer.

striking illustration of the manner in which the Indian revenues are wasted through lack of intelligence on the part of the rulers. The writer finds it really hard to understand how it could be at all necessary to subsidize the Ameer of Afghanistan for the purpose of defending India. That Government has so long followed a mistaken policy in this matter will appear from the consideration that whereas formerly all its efforts were directed towards the strengthening of the Northern

frontier of Afghanistan, it has now abandoned that frontier, and is anxious to guard the North-Western frontier of India instead. The Ameer was last year paid 37 lakhs of rupees. What can be easier than spending other people's money? But what is to be regretted is, that all this vast expenditure does not lead to any good.

32. The same paper says that it would have been well if Government had agreed at the request of the Landholders' Association to enforce the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act in these Provinces from the commencement of the next Bengali year, instead of from November next. The Lieutenant-Governor does not seem to have understood that under the arrangements now sanctioned by him, there will be considerable inconvenience caused by the necessity of collecting rents and preparing accounts for the first six months of the year under the old Rent Act, and for the second six months under the provisions of the new Act. No one had even for a moment thought that the Lieutenant-Governor would disregard this last request of the zemindars. But the despotic behaviour of Sir Rivers Thompson is above all argument.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 20th, 1885.

Sir Rivers Thompson and oppression on coolies.

33. Referring to the correspondence between the Bengal Government and the Indian Tea Association, on the subject of the hardship caused to certain coolies, who had been despatched to a tea plantation in Assam by one Binning, a coolie agent, but who were rejected on the ground of their unfitness for service by the manager of the plantation, the same paper says that of the 37 coolies despatched five only have returned to Purulia. Who is to be held responsible for the rest who are missing? These must have perished. The man who caused all this misery has not been punished. Oppression such as this is frequently practised upon the coolies, but it is to be regretted that it is seldom that Government comes to hear of it. The outcome of the recent case which did come to its notice, has been extremely disappointing. Has not the Lieutenant-Governor a particle of mercy in his heart?

BHARAT MIHIR.

34. The same paper says that India is not usually mentioned in the Queen's speeches proroguing Parliament. The writer, therefore, thanks Her Majesty for even so much as mentioning it in her recent speech read by the Lord Chancellor. It is doubtful, however, whether Her Majesty would have had any cause for remembering the name of India, if the present foreign policy of England had not had any connection with this country, and the question of the Russo-Afghan difficulty and the Soudan War had not continued to occupy the public mind. One could understand that Her Majesty took an interest in Indian affairs if there were a few words in the speech relating to Indian administration, or the condition of the Indian poor. But it would be idle to expect that what had never before occurred would now occur. Her Majesty's indifference to Indian affairs is nothing new.

BHARAT MIHIR.

35. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 20th August, says that the Kushtea case should be tried anew. People have become very sorry to hear that the Magistrate has rejected the petition of Mayna Bibi. It is not possible that a poor woman would stand against two highly placed local officers, unless she were greatly oppressed.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
August 20th, 1885.

36. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor would have done well if he had spared the life of Tincowri Pal. The people did not pray to him for justice, but for mercy. Under such circumstances the resolution of His Honor, in

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

Tincowri Pal.

which mention is made of the question of justice and not of that of mercy, has wounded the feelings of the signatories to the petition.

URDU GUIDE,
August 21st, 1885.

37. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 21st August, says that before 1864 senior scholars of the Madrassahs were appointed to high posts under Government. Before that time the Mussulmans studied their own languages only. But the Hindoos learned English in Missionary schools for obtaining employment in mercantile firms. But the introduction of English as the official language without any previous notice made the Mussulmans completely helpless. The Hindoos began to fill every post under Government, and gradually the offices under Government became devoid of Mussulmans. Owing to this, the Mussulmans became poor, and could not educate themselves. At the same time they come to lose the benefit of encouragement of education by well-to-do Mussulman officers, as Mussulmans were no longer appointed to high offices. Mussulmans who have obtained some English education are not appointed even to those posts for which University degrees have been fixed as an indispensable qualification. Thus no favour has been shown to Mussulmans by Government. It is not true that Mussulmans have neglected education owing to love of luxury. It is also unjust to require Mussulmans to hold their own in competition with Hindoos, who have been learning English from an earlier period than Mussulmans.

PRATIKAR,
August 21st, 1885.

38. The *Pratikár*, of the 21st August, says that justice has fled from this country, for Mayna Bibi could not get justice from courts of law, though her chastity was violated by her oppressors.

PRATIKAR.

39. The same paper says that the Magistrate of Bankoora reported in June last that the people of his district were likely to be in great distress, and that Government relief would be necessary. But Sir Rivers Thompson, in his letter to the Divisional Commissioner, expressed his surprise at the report, and asked him to explain to the Magistrate that there was no distress, and that his predecessor had never reported anything like distress. The policy of Sir Rivers would seem to be to conceal the fact of distress and to starve the people. He wishes that the Magistrates should report in support of his policy.

PRATIKAR.

40. The same paper asks Government not to compel those students who have passed the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University to attend law lectures, in order to qualify themselves for the B. L. examination. Many cannot appear in the B. L. examination, because they find it very inconvenient to attend these lectures. A competent knowledge of law should qualify a student to appear in the B. L. examination.

PRATIKAR.

41. The same paper is glad to notice that the Queen has spoken of "my Indian subjects" in her speech. Are the people really her subjects?

PRATIKAR.

42. A correspondent of the same paper notices that the floods of the Padma have submerged the greater part of several villages near Comercolly. The cultivators are on the point of losing the fruits of their labour extending over the whole year. Their condition is deplorable indeed.

PRATIKAR.

43. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of malarious fever at Madhabkati and its vicinity. If the Government causes the stagnant waters of the Naukhali river to be set free, the malaria may be removed.

ARYA DARPAN,
August 21st, 1885.

44. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 21st August, says that on the occasion of the Ulta Rath ceremony at Pooree on the 30th July, the Superintendent of the Pooree police.

pushed many gentlemen, and even the Deputy Magistrate of the place. The writer hears that he will be prosecuted criminally. The number of haughty police officers is ever on the increase.

45. The same paper is very glad to notice the endeavours of Lady Dufferin and Lady Reay for the promotion of medical education among native females.

ARYA DARPAN,
August 21st, 1885.

Lady Dufferin.

46. The same paper is greatly alarmed to hear the appointment of Sir John Strachey to the India Council, who, though possessing a powerful intellect, was still the author of the license tax. His policy always proved to be injurious. The writer is glad to hear that Lord Randolph Churchill wants to remodel the constitution of that Council. The old Indian civilians alone should no longer fill the seats in that Council.

ARYA DARPAN.

Lady Dufferin and Lady Reay.

47. The *Patáká*, of the 21st August, says that the study of the Hindi language by Lady Dufferin and Lady Reay proves that the country will be greatly benefited by these two noble-minded ladies.

PATAKA,
August 21st, 1885.

The India Council.

48. The same paper says that nearly half the number of the members of the India Council are about to retire. The members of the India Council do no work and draw large salaries. Large savings may be effected if Government avails itself of the present opportunity to abolish the Council. But Government will not do so, but only dismiss menials and petty clerks.

PATAKA.

49. The same paper says that it must be said that great good has been produced by the agitation made by the press about the famine. The Lieutenant-Governor is now paying greater attention to the condition of the distressed people of Burdwan, Bancoorah and Beerbhoom. From his letter to the Government of India, it appears that he proposes to appoint an additional Magistrate and two Canoongoes for conducting relief operations in Beerbhoom, and that he has empowered the Commissioner to do anything else that may be necessary?

PATAKA.

50. The same paper referring to the notification issued by the new head of the Cutwa Police, that no man or woman shall appear in the streets after 10 P.M., says that it is absurd, and that it will be very hard upon shop-keepers who have to remain in their shops till one o'clock in the morning. The writer hopes that the authorities will save the people of Cutwa from the hands of this police officer who is devoid of common sense.

PATAKA.

51. The same paper, referring to Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal to appoint a commission to enquire into the present system of the Government of India, says that it can no longer believe in promises. One cannot readily hope for any great benefit to India from those whose chief object is to oppose the Liberal policy of Lord Ripon. But the Conservatives, though condemning the Liberals, have been on some occasions obliged to adopt their policy. In this manner the Corn Laws were repealed under Sir Robert Peel and the Reform Bill of 1867 was passed under Lord Derby. The writer waits to see what will happen this time.

PATAKA.

The Conservative Ministry and India.

52. The *Bheri*, of the 21st August, says that capital punishment should be abolished from the face of the world, and specially from countries under Christian rule.

BHERI,
August 21st, 1885.

Capital punishment.

Christian rule.

53. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 22nd August, says that the Calcutta Municipality, which cannot improve the condition of the area already under its jurisdiction, is going to undertake the management of the suburbs. Owing to the bad state of the drains, the streets are flooded after rainfall. The condition of Burrabazar

UCHIT VAKTA,
August 22nd, 1885.

The Calcutta Municipality and the state of Burrabazar.

and especially of Pageyaputti is extremely wretched. Measurements have been made with a view to widen the street in that quarter, but nothing has come of it. The writer warns the Native Municipal Commissioners to do their own legitimate duties, otherwise Anglo-Indians will discredit them.

BHARAT BASI,
August 22nd, 1895.

54. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 22nd August, says that Mr. Bolton wanted to address the Maharani of Tikari as Radekesori and give her a pension, leaving

The Tikari case.

the rest of her income in the hands of the Court of Wards. He proposed to sell her horses and elephants and to deprive her of her ornaments. Now the question is, how can the management of the Maharani's estate be entrusted to a gentleman who seems to be her declared enemy. There is no doubt that Mr. Bolton will harass her continually. The amla whom she has dismissed and against whom she has brought suits now deride her and threaten her with poisoning. Three or four persons have died by poison during the past three or four years in Tikari, and so the Maharani has become very anxious. The Collector has reduced her to this condition. And he is put in charge of her estates. The writer expects that one day the public will suddenly hear of the death of the Maharani. Kumedesvar of Assam died without medical treatment, and the condition of the Maharani is likely to be similar to his. The writer asks the barristers and pleaders on behalf of the Maharani to appeal to the High Court against the order of the Board of Revenue.

BHARAT BASI.

55. The same paper says that though the Viceroy is not opposed to the native volunteering movement, his advisers have explained to him that the

Native volunteers.

natives are not loyal. The writer thinks that the establishment of native volunteer corps has become necessary. Russia has come to the north-western frontier of India, and sooner or later the English will have to fight either with Russia or with Afghanistan. The chances of success are doubtful. The English cannot any longer show skill in war as has been proved by the Zulu war, the Soudan war, and the Afghan war. The number of troops under the Government of India is rather small. In case of a war with Russia, the small English army will have to oppose the Russians. Soldiers will then be necessary for garrisoning the forts and keeping the peace. Twelve thousand European volunteers will not do for the purpose. So there is necessity for native volunteers. As to the loyalty of the natives, the writer can assure the English that the volunteers will never think of establishing an empire for themselves. Some say that lakhs of men should not be taught the military art. But where are the lakhs of men to come from? The number of educated natives is less than one per cent. of the population, and the number of leisured men among them is less than one per cent. The number of native volunteers may gradually increase, but it is doubtful whether it will ever exceed a lakh.

BHARAT BASI.

56. The same paper says that in the case of Raj Krishna Mookerjee Baboo Keder Nath Dutt, Deputy of Rishra *versus* Beharilall Daw and others, before Baboo Keder Nath Dutt, the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, the witnesses of the complainant conclusively proved that the accused were in the habit of abusing the complainant, and that on the 29th July they wanted to enter into his house and beat him. At the first hearing the Deputy Magistrate believed the statements to be true, and bound the principal accused by a personal recognizance of Rs. 50. The writer expected that they would be punished and bound to keep the peace. But the Deputy Magistrate dismissed the case, saying that he did not believe the witnesses of the complainant. The writer in his humble opinion cannot understand why the Deputy Magistrate disbelieved the witnesses. But he is a Magistrate, and so must be endowed with superior intelligence.

If owing to the stupidity of the Magistrate, guilty persons escape after oppressing the poor, the flow of oppression will increase and end in murder or in grievous hurt.

57. The same paper says that the Government is bound to punish Mr. Laidman for his misconduct. The public is greatly indignant at his conduct.

BHARAT BASI,
August 22nd, 1885.

But the European inhabitants and a certain number of natives of Dehra-Doon are trying to save Mr. Laidman by applying to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The writer cannot say whether Mr. Laidman is getting up this petition or not. But there is no doubt that some friend of his is doing it. People have regard for Sir Alfred Lyall, and the writer thinks he will not shrink from doing his duty.

58. The same paper says that the Viceroy has made a rule to the effect that Government officers should speak with their friends on political subjects with great caution. Carelessness in this matter is productive of evil consequences to the Government. The liberty of Government officers is being gradually curtailed. During the Ilbert Bill agitation, two of the Judges of the High Court took part in meetings, and many Government officers were present in them. Will the Viceroy be able to do anything against his countrymen?

BHARAT BASI.

59. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 22nd August, says that during English rule the Mahomedans have no right to claim any undue favour from Government.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
August 22nd, 1885.

The Mahomedans. The Mahomedans should have, before sending up their memorial, considered that if a worthless man were appointed to a responsible office, he would simply disgrace it. If the Mahomedans are as resolute in making self-improvement as the Hindus, Government will not be able to set aside their claims.

60. The same paper is glad to hear that the Khargram famine was made the subject of a question in Parliament. Parliament is the highest tribunal in the British Empire. But the way in which the question was disposed of in it is disappointing.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

61. The same paper complains that since Government assumed the charge of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Eurasian officers of that Railway have been treating natives with great haughtiness. The inconvenience of passengers has increased. The carriages are overcrowded. The train which starting from Calcutta at 7-30 A.M. used to arrive at Goalundo at 3-30 P.M., now arrive there at 5 P.M. The train stops for 15 to 20 minutes at each station. There is no good arrangement for tiffin at any one of the stations.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

62. The *Education Gazette*, of the 21st August, says that Isvar Munshi, the zemindar of Chikrand, is now in jail. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will take into his consideration the petition of the villagers for his release, the character of the man, his own petition, and his condition.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 21st, 1885.

63. A correspondent of the same paper says that on the 6th of August the embankment at Krishnagar to the south of Ghattal gave way and caused the town to be laid under water. The sub-divisional officer and the Inspector of Police went in boats to inspect the condition of the town, and for three days saved many lives, by granting the necessaries of life from the Relief Fund. The sub-divisional officer went to inspect the condition of the people of the Daspur thana, many villages in which are under water owing to the embankment, at Rajnagar on the Kanki river having given away. The writer asks the officer to inspect in person the condition of several villages to the

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

south of Kshirpai. The writer praises the officer for his ability, and hopes that he will be made permanent in the sub-division.

BANGABASI,
August 22nd, 1885.

64. The *Bangabasi*, of the 22nd August, notices the loss of the steamer *Barua Bahadur* with 200 passengers belonging to the River Steam Navigation Company in the river Rupnarain. The steamer was overcrowded, for which the Company is responsible. The carelessness of the serang was the cause of the loss of the steamer.

BANGABASI.

65. The same paper says that about four to five thousands of coolies have to work from seven in the morning to four in the afternoon with a respite of one hour for meals in the locomotive workshop at Jamalpore. Many of these have to come from a distance of seven or eight miles. The writer asks the authorities of the East Indian Railway Company to fix the hour of attendance of these coolies at eight, so that they may join work after breakfast.

BANGABASI.

66. The same paper hears that the officers of the Eastern Bengal Railway are helping the Flotilla Company in a rather unfair way. Those who want to go to the steamers belonging to the Thakur Baboo are detained at the Station till the steamer leaves the place. The authorities should enquire into the matter. Let there be a fair competition between the Thakur Baboo and the Flotilla Company.

BANGABASI.

67. The same paper is not satisfied with the mention of the name of India in the Queen's speech, because it has been mentioned in connection with Russia, with the frontier defences, and with the loyalty of the native princes. The stagnation of trade in England has been made the occasion for the appointment of a Royal Commission. But the Queen's speech makes no mention of the terrible distress in Bengal. How are the people to know that Her Majesty feels for her Indian subjects?

There is no good in making the grievances of India known to the Queen. The cries of distress do not reach her at a distance of hundreds of miles. They do not reach even Parliament. The Secretary of State had no official information, and still what he said was believed by Parliament. The cries reached the Viceroy. He called for papers from the Lieutenant-Governor. But all was in vain. His Honor has been obliged to write that relief is being distributed. The Famine Commission has fixed half a seer of rice as the relief ration for able-bodied men, but Government has considered two pice quite sufficient for them. To whom are the people to make their sorrows known if not to Her Majesty? If her representatives get annoyed at the mention of these sorrows, and if the cries of the people do not reach the foot of the throne, in what direction are the people to look for the removal of their sufferings?

SANJIVANI,
August 22nd, 1885.

68. The *Sanjivani*, of the 22nd August, condemns the action of the Government of Bengal in appointing Mr. Ackworth, an unknown Englishman, as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, in supersession of the claims of the fifth Judge. There are many natives who can fill the post with credit.

SANJIVANI.

69. The same paper condemns the action of the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet in putting up a placard of "no admission" at the door of his office, and prosecuting within a short time five persons on a charge of trespass.

SANJIVANI.

70. The same paper approves of the action of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in removing the name of Baboo Prosunna Kumar Lahiri, who is the author of a key to the Entrance course, from the list

of the examiners in English, and putting him down in the list of examiners in history.

71. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Beveridge, the Judge of Furreedpore, who is the jewel of a civilian, has said in his judgment that officers highly placed like Sub-Judges—nay even ordinary persons—should interfere if oppression is practised before them.

SANJIVANI,
August 18th, 1885.

72. The same paper says that four crores have already been spent in preparations for war, and that attempts are being made to recoup this sum by retrenchments. While poor people are being thrown out of employment, the civilians of the Panjab have got their pay increased at a cost of Rs. 2,60,000 to the State. On the one hand, the Public Works are being stopped, and retrenchments are being made in educational expenditure, while, on the other hand, the civilians have got Rs. 2,60,000 by one word of the mouth. This is injustice.

SANJIVANI.

73. The same paper is glad to learn that Lord Dufferin has appointed Nawab Narje Suddan Khan as a Lieutenant of the second Punjab Cavalry. The rules for the admission of natives to the army were framed during the time of Lord Northbrook. The writer is glad that Lord Dufferin is giving effect to these rules. The English have spent a large sum in vain in preparations for the Russian war, because they do not believe that if respectable natives are admitted into the army the stability of their rule will be ensured.

SANJIVANI.

74. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson is an enemy of native civilians, and he never ceases to do injustice to the natives. The Magistrate of Bhagulpore has obtained leave for three months. The officiating appointment should by the rule of seniority belong to Mr. De, the Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly, because his seniors have all been well provided for. But a European of inferior standing has been appointed Officiating Magistrate. There can be no excuse for this act. If any one says that Mr. Faulder has been appointed because he was Joint-Magistrate of Bhagulpore, why was not Mr. De appointed to officiate as Magistrate when the Magistrate of Hooghly took leave?

SANJIVANI

75. The same paper is glad to hear that Lady Dufferin is trying her best to encourage the medical education of native females in this country.

SANJIVANI,

76. The same paper says that under the native management the passenger trains of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway used to be provided with female carriages to the great convenience of the native public, but recently this practice has been departed from. The native public has been greatly inconvenienced in consequence.

SANJIVANI.

77. A correspondent of the same paper says that on the 30th Shravan he found at Sealdah an European constable pushing a native woman, by putting his hands on her private parts. He went to the station to complain of the conduct of the constable, but the man said that he had put his hand only on the shoulders of the woman, and the station-master believed him and told the woman to seek her remedy in Court. The writer asks the authorities to enquire into the truth of this affair.

SANJIVANI.

78. The same paper does not understand for what crime the Magistrate of Furreedpore fined the Sub-Judge Rs. 10. The Magistrate did not believe the deposition of the Sub-Judge, but he believed the statement of the lying constable. The Magistrate is the prosecutor, and he is also

SANJIVANI.

the Judge. This is only possible in India. Could not the Magistrate make the case over to any other Magistrate? The writer is incensed with anger at the proceedings of this case.

SANJIVANI,
August 1885.

79. The same paper says that Lord Ripon made a rule for the appointment of every fourth officer in the Survey Department being given to a native.

Colonel DePree.

In February, Colonel DePree wrote to the Director of Public Instruction to inform the students of colleges that there was a vacancy. Seven students applied for the appointment. But at the same time Colonel DePree appointed six Europeans to six junior grade appointments which fell vacant. In making these appointments, Lord Ripon's rules have been set aside. An examination of the seven candidates was held in June. Colonel DePree himself was the examiner in drawing. The candidates while they got very high marks in mathematics, obtained but very low marks in his subject. This appears to be mysterious. Why he kept the examination in drawing in his own hands, and why candidates who have very good certificates for their proficiency in drawing from the Principals of their Colleges obtained remarkably low marks are things the writer cannot understand. The rule was that half the number of marks would be considered as the pass mark, and one student obtained upwards of half. But he has not been provided with any appointment. The Eurasians get appointments, though they fail in mathematics, and they are never examined in drawing; but the rule is very strict with regard to natives. From the tenor of the letter written by Colonel DePree to one of the unsuccessful candidates, it is apparent that he will not give any appointment to natives, though two appointments for them are vacant, until the pay of native appointments is reduced by one-third of that of European appointments. During Lord Ripon's administration the Colonel made a proposal for such a reduction, but His Lordship rebuked him for it. He is now trying to do the mischief.

SANJIVANI.

80. A correspondent of the same paper says that the condition of the people of Nalhati is improving. Government is distributing rice and it has increased the rate

Famine at Nalhati.

of relief. Rupees 10,000 will be paid to the cultivators of Nalhati in advances. A third of the land has been cultivated. If there is a good crop on this land, there will be no famine next year. The *Sádháran Bráhma Samaj* is granting relief to about 1,000 men. Many have gone to their fields, and so the number of candidates for relief is diminishing, but when the cultivation will be over, the number is likely to be double.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
August 22nd, 1885.

81. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 22nd August, thanks Lady Dufferin for the interest she is taking in Hindu ladies, and says that she deserves to be

Lady Dufferin.

thanked by all classes of the native community. But the writer does not approve of the idea of bringing female medical practitioners from Europe and America. What will they do in India? None but females of the lower classes will resort to the hospitals. Wealthy men will not ask their aid, and middle class people will not get any benefit from them. Lady Dufferin's proposal is very good, but it does not suit Hindu society. The writer therefore will be glad if her Ladyship interests herself in furthering the cause of female education. Some of the Hindu widows are very poor. Her Ladyship will confer a great boon upon the natives if she can establish a fund for the relief of Hindu widows.

DACCA PRAKASHI,
August 23rd, 1885.

82. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 23rd August, says that mention has been made of India in the Queen's

The Queen's speech.

speech only in connection with the Afghan question, and not in connection with its internal administration. Will Her Majesty never think of the miseries of the 200 millions of her subjects in India which is the brightest jewel in her diadem, and try to make them

happy? Will she remain indifferent to its affairs after only sending a representative to administer it in her name? Will India ever remain a patni talook of the Anglo-Indians?

83. The same paper says who can help thinking that anarchy reigns in India when he hears of the oppressions practised by Mr. Bolton, the sanction accorded to them by the Board and the interference of the police?

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 29th, 1885.

The Tikari case.

84. A correspondent of the same paper complains that a young child was rescued rather with difficulty the other day from the mouth of a jackal at Ghoshail. A colt was killed at Nawabgunge by a tiger. Owing to the Arms Act the people have lost the power of defending themselves against the attacks of wild animals.

DACCA PRAKASH.

Ravages of wild animals.

85. A correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statements which appeared in the *Dacca Prakásh* of the 11th Shravan against the Deputy Magistrate of Manickgunge, who is an able man of very good character. He has made many local improvements. He checks the turbulent, and encourages the law-abiding.

DACCA PRAKASH.

The Deputy Magistrate of Manickgunge.

86. The *Sádhárant*, of the 23rd August, says that the reason why the people are not expressing joy at the passing of the Self-Government Bill, at the proposal to introduce which they showed such unbounded joy, is that the right of Self-Government has been but nominally conferred upon the people, and that all real power has been left, as hitherto, in the hands of the officials. But natives should not, in disgust, be entirely indifferent to the exercise of the small power conferred upon them by the Act. The Bill has been so framed because hostile Englishmen desire to produce such disgust and indifference, in order to show that natives are unfit for Self-Government. When the Municipal Act was first passed, it was not better than the present Self-Government Act, and the Municipal Commissioners had no power. But now even English Chairmen respect the Municipal Commissioners in the mofussil. Who can say that the members of the Self-Government Boards will not be as powerful in time? There is no reason for despair on the part of natives.

SADHARANI,
August 23rd, 1885.

The Self-Government Act.

87. The same paper says that even if Lord Dufferin is not able to leave some lasting memorial of him in India, Lady Dufferin will do so, and she has determined to do so. She has established a fund and an association for the purpose of affording medical aid to Indian women. The writer does not think that any pressing necessity has arisen for an increase in the number of female doctors in India. No man, owing to a sense of delicacy, hesitates to place his wife under the treatment of a male doctor when she is seriously ill. Most doctors regard their female patients as their mothers. To show favour to female doctors would be to distrust worthy and educated male doctors, and the writer is not prepared to do so. It should also be considered whether the country will be really benefited by Lady Dufferin's fund, or that it will help to establish only another Eden Hospital. Lady Dufferin will stay in this country only for five years. Of these five years, one year has already passed away. Who can be certain that after her departure those Englishmen who will be in charge of the fund will not look to their own interests? Lady Dufferin's project is undoubtedly a noble one. The people should be glad if a large sum of money were collected in her fund.

SADHARANI.

Lady Dufferin's fund.

88. The same paper says that it will not be well for Bengalis unless the civilian bureaucracy can be broken. There is no hope of that bureaucracy being broken so long as Bengal is governed by civilian Lieutenant-

SADHARANI.

Appointment of Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal in England.

Governors. An agitation should now be made for the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal in England. This question will not be settled without a discussion in Parliament. Neither the zemindars nor the ryots are satisfied with the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His predecessor Sir Ashley Eden, too, dissatisfied every class in the province. Under these circumstances, the zemindars will not object to the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors in England. An agitation about this matter will be made with half the money which the zemindars have spent in their agitation against the Rent Bill. There is a probability of the agitation proving successful.

SADHARANI,
August 23rd, 1885.

89. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill is now the foremost man in England. He is the hope of the Tories and the dread of the Liberals. He has now been entrusted with the administration of India. Almost no Secretary of State for India except Lord Derby, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir Stafford Northcote looked to the welfare of India. Lord Hartington did not devote attention to Indian affairs, but only to home affairs, though appointed the Secretary of State for India. It does not appear that Lord Randolph Churchill will turn out a Secretary of State of the type of Lord Hartington. From his first acts it appears that he will be able to earn glory. During the short time he has been Secretary of State for India, he has shown that he is anxious for the welfare of India. He has promised in Parliament to appoint a Commission to enquire into the present system of the administration of India. The civilians may be found out by the enquiries to be made by that Commission. Thus Lord Randolph Churchill is going to benefit the country. Many secrets were revealed by the appointment of a Committee in Parliament at the instance of Mr. Fawcett to make enquiries about the Indian finances. The destitute condition of the Indian public became known by the enquiries of the Famine Commission. But there is fear of injury if bad men are appointed members of the proposed Commission. If such members are appointed, they will try to conceal the defects of the Indian administration. Nevertheless, the proposal about the appointment of the Commission has awakened hopes in the minds of Indians.

SADHARANI.

90. The same paper says that it is not easy to determine why the Clerks in State Railways and under Deputy Surgeons-General. who have to do many responsible duties and do not obtain large salaries, are not allowed pensions like other clerks under Government. Sir Ashley Eden deprived the clerks in the State Railways of their pensions. It is true that there is a Provident Fund in which a portion of the salaries of the clerks is deposited, and is allowed to increase by the addition of a small sum as interest of the sum thus deposited. But Government does not show any generosity, inasmuch as it employs the sum thus deposited in trade and gives the clerks a small sum out of the profit made by it. When a clerk is once dismissed for any fault, he does not obtain the money which has been deducted from his salary and deposited in the Provident Fund.

SADHARANI.

91. The same paper says, referring to the proposal of holding next year an Agricultural Exhibition in Hooghly, that when Baboos Durgacharan Laha and Piyari Mohun Mukerjee are among the projectors of the exhibition, they will not allow noisy and hasty work. Baboo Joykrishna Mukerjee can offer many valuable hints upon the subject.

SADHARANI.

92. A correspondent of the same paper says that owing to insufficient rainfall autumnal crops have not been grown in Mozafar, Falare, Dogachia, Bhatore, Chakbaman, Garia and other villages (about 125 villages in all) in the Purvasthali thana of the district of Burdwan. The *aus* crops also did not produce corn owing to want of rain. The people will be undone, unless Government takes pity upon them.

93. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 24th August, says that Indians are not

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
August 24th, 1885.

Oppressions committed by Anglo-Indians. oppressed by their influential countrymen, but by the officials. These protectors of the people and their relatives and countrymen are the oppressors of the people. The oppressions committed by the planters—nay by all Anglo-Indians—are as intolerable as those committed by the Magistrates and the police. Government should enquire about oppressions and remedy them. It does not seem probable that Government will consent to station paid men in different places to enquire about oppressions. Besides, if such officers are appointed, they will hesitate to inform Government of the offences committed by fellow officers, and thus Government will not obtain true information. Let natives now obtain information about oppressions if they can. As for the remedy of oppressions, the chief obstacle in its way is the eagerness of every official from the highest authority to the lowest to save their subordinates. Government is under the impression that if higher officials like Magistrates, &c., are punished, the people will not fear them. Partiality of the authorities for their countrymen is also another cause of such disinclination to punish guilty officials. In the same way as Government saves the higher officials from disgrace, the higher officials save their subordinates. If all Provincial Governors show courage and devotion to duty like Lord Reay, guilty officials may be punished. It is not possible for weak-minded Governors like Sir Richard Temple and Sir Rivers Thompson to check the officials. Lord Dufferin possesses sufficient firmness of mind. His devotion to duty is also very great. If he is a little watchful, he may save the people from much oppression. He should remember that hundreds and thousands of persons are being oppressed and discontented in order that the prestige of the officials may be maintained. Government has increased the defiance of Anglo-Indians by preparing a separate Criminal Code for them. Lord Ripon tried to diminish that defiance; but owing to the misfortune of Indians, the opposite effect was produced by his efforts. That defiance may diminish if Lord Dufferin attends to the matter.

94. The same paper is unable to guess what orders Sir Alfred

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The petition in favour of Mr. Laidman.

Lyall will pass upon the petition of the Anglo-Indians of Dehra Dun in favour of Mr. Laidman. Anglo-Indians have submitted a petition in favour of an Anglo-Indian. A body of natives has joined them. It is easy to understand why the natives have done so. The writer will always thank Sir Alfred Lyall if he can preserve his impartiality by rejecting the petition. It is needless to point out to Sir Alfred Lyall that the petition is not at all well-reasoned. Whether Mr. Laidman judges well or not, and whether he can please his friends, are not to the point. What he deserves punishment for is that, as he has himself admitted, he abused parties and witnesses in his court. This has also been proved by evidence.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

95. The same paper says that the officials should take a lesson from the remarks made by Mr. Beveridge on the case of the Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore.

The causes of the cowardice of natives.

They should know that the police oppress very much, and that natives have become such cowards that they do not venture to interfere when they see the police oppressing people under their very eyes. The officials should remember that such cowardice of natives is due to them and the laws made by them. The severity of the criminal law, the unlimited power of Magistrates and the police, the Magistrate's being the head of the police, and his consequent sympathy with it are the chief causes of the cowardice of natives. Does Lord Dufferin think that the English Government has done a glorious thing by depriving such a great nation of manliness? People do not venture to resist the oppression of the police, because they fear that they will be

insulted, and that they will not be able to put up with such insult from low people, but will be placed in an unpleasant situation by punishing the police for its impertinence. They fear that if they interfere they will be attacked by the police like the people of Bali, or will have to stand before the Magistrate like the Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore. Policemen are seldom punished; why should they be punished when the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent are their protectors.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
August 24th, 1895.

96. The same paper says that in the middle of June, Sir Rivers Thompson became aware of the famine in the province, but could not relieve it. The District Magistrates said that there was no famine, but only slight distress. The Commissioner agreed with the Magistrates. All the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor were disobeyed by the local officials. At last something like wrangling began with the Commissioner. The majority of the Magistrates sided with the Commissioner. Relief in the shape of two pice instead of rice began to be given, lest Government should be obliged to give oil and salt with rice. Owing to his weakness of mind, Sir Rivers Thompson could not relieve the distress, even though he desired to do so. His orders have been disobeyed upon various pretexts by the Commissioner of Burdwan. Sometimes the Commissioner has advised the Lieutenant-Governor, and has sometimes, as it were, reproached the Lieutenant-Governor upon the strength of his own and of his subordinates' local experience. The Commissioner of Burdwan has restrained the Lieutenant-Governor by such means. The last letter of the Lieutenant-Governor, however, is satisfactory. An explanation has been called for by the Government of the Viceroy. The question of the famine has been raised in Parliament. How long will the Secretary of State deceive the people of England with false information? Under these circumstances, the above letter has been written to the Commissioner of Burdwan. If the directions given in the above letter are followed, people will somehow be able to save their lives by coming to the Government relief works. But the local officials are not yet to be trusted. Sir Rivers Thompson has insisted upon the adoption of proper measures after a long time. Could he have shown such strength earlier, much less injury would have been done by the famine. The writer has all along said that the Commissioner of Burdwan is the root of all mischief. But the Lieutenant-Governor did not believe this at first, and could not, owing to weakness of mind, say anything to the Commissioner when he found that that view was true. The sufferings of the province are solely due to his weakness. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will be cured of this weakness by the sea voyage.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

97. The same paper says that from the fact that the Board of Revenue has at last altered almost all the arrangements made by the Collector in spite of its having supported them before, it appears that the life and dignity of the Maharani of Tikari will be saved. Had the Board made such arrangements before, the Maharani would not have had to suffer so much trouble, and her baby would not have died. Mr. Bolton, who has now taken leave, should not be posted again to Gya. The Maharani will never pull on well with him. The Board can forgive Mr. Bolton, but the public and the Maharani cannot. Such a man should not be entrusted with the management of the estate. The Board has also threatened the Maharani by saying that allowances may be fixed for the Maharani and her children, and that her children may be taken away from her charge. It would have been well if the Maharani had not been threatened in this manner. She has passed the age at which one can be subdued by threats.

98. The same paper, referring to Lady Dufferin's project for the increase of the number of female doctors in India, asks whether the Anglo-Indians and their wives will heartily join Her Excellency. Such co-operation will do more good to Anglo-Indians than a thousand Defence Associations.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
August 24th, 1885.

99. The same paper says that oppression is everywhere committed owing to the Arms Act. A person has been punished in Oudh for keeping bows and arrows. Another has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for a similar offence. How many persons know that free passes can be had for keeping arms for the purpose of killing wild beasts? The Arms Act should be repealed. So long as this is not done, means should be adopted to inform the public of the provisions of the Act.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

100. The same paper, referring to the indignation of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Government's proposal to appoint a native Judge to the Chief Court of the Punjab, says that Anglo-Indians oppose every proposal for the increase of the privileges of natives. But they will not be able to go on in this way for a long time. A change has now come upon India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

101. *The Samaya*, of the 24th August, says that the ancient Rishis used to hold the kings responsible for the misfortunes of the people. They were of opinion that if the kings govern properly no misfortune can happen. But the people of India are so unfortunate that though they live under the rule of the most enlightened nation on the earth, still their sufferings seem to know no bounds. The officers in charge of the distribution of relief at Shapore seem to be under the impression that those who come to beg are not necessarily in indigent circumstances, and so many who are really needy are not getting any relief. The *Daily News* newspaper is abusing its contemporary of the *Statesman* for not believing Government when it says that there is no famine. But the *Daily News* has never made any attempt to know the real condition of the people. Unless people begin to die in large numbers as in the Orissa famine, officials do not consider that there is famine in the country. If an enquiry is properly conducted, Government will be able to understand the condition of the people. If a man dies in consequence of diseases produced by eating berries of banian trees, will not his death be considered as proceeding from starvation? If a man gets even half a meal, he will not take such things. Are native papers raising a false cry? The writer admits that there are men who when they can get alms never work, but the *Daily News* does not know that in famine-affected places such things are not possible, and even, if they are possible, they can be easily detected.

SAMAYA,
August 24th, 1885.

102. A correspondent of the same paper says that a respectable man went to reach his friends at Sealdah to the railway carriage, but was greatly insulted by a Eurasian ticket-collector, and was pushed out of the platform. The writer asks Government whether there are any secret reasons why natives are getting insulted since it has assumed the charge of the railway.

SAMAYA.

103. The same paper thinks that separate quarters should be set apart for prostitutes in Calcutta. The residence of fallen women in the vicinity of schools and colleges is the cause of ruin of at least ten per cent. of students as has been ascertained by an enquiry made by the writer. In villages the prostitutes live apart from the rest of the inhabitants, but in Calcutta they live wherever they can find a place.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA,
August 24th, 1885.

104. The same paper says that the Queen has thanked the native princes of India for their loyalty, but the writer thinks that if instead of empty thanks the Queen had delivered the princes from the thralldom in which they are held by the Foreign Office and the Residents, she would have conferred on them a solid boon.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 24th, 1885.

105. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 24th August, is sorry that Lord Randolph Churchill proposes to increase the military expenditure without taking the poverty of the country into consideration. If the already too heavy military expenditure of India is increased by two crores of rupees annually, very bad results may be produced. If England is interested in the increase of the number of British soldiers in India, why should she not pay a portion of the expenses?

SOM PRAKASH.

106. The same paper, referring to the acquittal of the soldier Sullivan who killed a native, says that instances of such miscarriage of justice are becoming so frequent that gradually the idea of an Anglo-Indian will come to be associated in the minds of Indians with that of injustice.

SOM PRAKASH.

107. The same paper is glad that Lord Reay is asking the views of the respectable and educated native community upon the question of the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act. His Lordship is thus becoming the favourite of the people by showing deference to their opinion. Much good may be done if Government and the people act in concert. The writer hopes that other Provincial Governors will learn from Lord Reay.

SOM PRAKASH.

108. The same paper says that two crores and 60 lakhs of the hard-earned money of Indians were spent upon preparations for war. A collision took place between Russians and Afghans at Panjdeh owing to the folly of Sir Peter Lumsden. But Sir Peter Lumsden has obtained reward, and the Ameer has received compensation for his loss in the action at Panjdeh from the Government of India. Thus Indians have suffered owing to the folly of another. Is there no noble-minded member in Parliament who can strongly protest against such things?

SOM PRAKASH.

109. The same paper is very glad that Lord Randolph Churchill wants to enquire into the present system of the administration of India. He is of opinion that the Government of India rules despotically. It is a fortunate circumstance for Indians that the higher classes in England have come to know of their sufferings and of the oppressions committed by Anglo-Indians.

SOM PRAKASH.

110. The same paper says that Government has done for Mussulmans all that should be done to improve the condition of a particular class. It is not easy to see how business can be managed if Government employs comparatively worthless and ignorant Mussulmans instead of able and educated Hindus in the public service. Nowhere in the world is one class punished for the faults of another. Under the present circumstances, ill-feeling between the different classes of India will be very mischievous. Political union of the Indian races has become absolutely necessary.

SOM PRAKASH.

111. The same paper says that the Government of India has entitled itself to the thanks of the public by expressing in a letter to the Bombay Government the opinion that when educated natives are satisfactorily teaching college classes, and when their services can be had for smaller salaries, there is no necessity for bringing professors from England. The expression

of the above opinion will greatly encourage native graduates. That native professors can satisfactorily teach college classes now admits of no question. The results of the three colleges in Calcutta, in which native professors only are employed in the University examinations, testify to this. Occasionally students from these colleges stand first or second in the list. It is certain that these colleges are not inferior to Government colleges. The writer desires that native professors should be allowed at least Rs. 300 for doing work for which an Englishman would have to be paid from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. It is a matter of regret that Government appoints native teachers on very low salaries.

112. The same paper says that, owing to the good fortune of Indians, Lord and Lady Dufferin have come to India.

Lord and Lady Dufferin.

Both of them love natives. As soon as any oppression is committed upon an Indian, the noble-minded Lord Dufferin tries to remedy it. The writer is glad to learn that Lady Dufferin too, like her husband, shows affection for natives. She has recently determined to afford facilities for the medical treatment of native females.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 24th, 1885.

113. The same paper is surprised that the Anglo-Indians have petitioned for the pardon of Mr. Laidman, the disgrace

The petition in favour of Mr. Laidman.

of the judicial service. Those natives who have signed the petition are probably friends

of Mr. Laidman or of his Anglo-Indian friends who have got up the petition. Two of the reasons which they have shown for granting a pardon to Mr. Laidman, namely, that he has come recently to this country, and that he has a large family to maintain, are ridiculous. The writer believes that the authorities will laugh at such weak reasons. The action of the Anglo-Indians in this matter has grieved the writer. Relying upon the support of their countrymen, Anglo-Indian officials will now fearlessly oppress natives.

SOM PRAKASH.

114. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 24th August, says that though Lord Randolph Churchill has newly, and all of a sudden, become the Secretary

Lord Randolph Churchill.

of State for India, and though his party do not as yet command a majority in Parliament, still he has already during the short time he has been in office taken up for consideration three or four important public questions. He has already decided upon reducing the number of members of the India Council. It is well known how difficult and arduous all attempts to reduce the number of officers paid from Indian revenues generally are. It is an arduous task therefore which the new Secretary of State has undertaken. He has in the next place expressed his intention to move next year for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the administration of India. This will prove a more formidable task than the former, inasmuch as it is likely to lead to the disclosure of much official oppression and thus to the making of many enemies. Lord Randolph Churchill has in the next place proposed to make a reduction of expenditure, in order to make good the deficit in the finances to be caused by the expenses of the preparations for a war with Russia. If the retrenchments that would be necessitated by this arrangement were to be made at all, the large salaries now enjoyed by the European officials in India must be reduced. The new Secretary of State has lastly raised the question of extending the limit of age in the Indian Civil Service examination. If he succeeds in carrying out his proposals, the people of India and the British Indian Empire alike will be benefited by his labours.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
August 24th, 1885.

115. The same paper says that, if instead of addressing the native youths from the gallows on the evils of drinking and prostitution, Tincowri Pal had said

Tincowri Pal.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

that the British Government alone was responsible for his untimely death, inasmuch as it had cheapened liquor and caused an increase in the number of prostitutes, his utterances would have produced more lasting benefit than they have done. British rule has weakened social and religious discipline in native society, and has thus in a large measure rendered inoperative the social forces which formerly checked drunkenness and prostitution. Government is fully aware of the evils of drunkenness, and yet it has gradually and artfully helped to increase it in this country. Up till 30 or 35 years ago, the members of a few religious sects, and only a few persons belonging to the respectable classes used liquor. Liquor was cheap, and was used by the lower classes, but respectable people looked upon it as an abomination. With the spread of European civilization, however, the well-to-do classes took to drinking imported liquor. The rulers now increased its cost, and thus the lower classes were obliged to desist from its use. This circumstance tended to increase its use among the respectable classes. The outstill system was at this time introduced by Sir Ashley Eden, and the cheap outstill liquor began to be largely used by the lower classes. Drinking now therefore prevails largely among all classes of the native society. The Government which has thus introduced liquor into this country, has not probably any right to take away the life of Tincowri Pal.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
August 24th, 1885.

116. The same paper says that Lady Dufferin is very kind-hearted and is resolved upon conferring benefits upon native females. Her Excellency has imposed upon herself an exceedingly noble task by undertaking to make arrangements for their medical treatment. This will greatly benefit the country. The people of India are fortunate in having in their midst such a noble-hearted lady as Lady Dufferin, and the consideration that Lord Dufferin is the Viceroy and that his wife is so kind and liberal-minded, make them hope that they will receive many benefits from them. Her Excellency will confer a great benefit upon the country if she can provide for the medical treatment of females in the mofussil, who do not enjoy the facilities provided for females living in the metropolis and the chief towns. But any scheme of medical treatment for native females will not be successful until proper arrangements are made for the medical treatment of the male portion of the native community. The Editor therefore asks that the administrators of Lady Dufferin's Fund should establish hospitals for both sexes among the native community.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

117. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor must have been aware that if he consulted Mr. Justice Norris, who had sentenced Tincowri Pal to

Tincowry Pal.

death, on the question as to whether the condemned boy deserved mercy, the Judge would not probably recommend him for mercy, and yet His Honor consulted the Judge. Similarly when a petition for mercy was sent to Lord Dufferin, His Excellency must have been aware that the Lieutenant-Governor who had not shown mercy would not probably wish that mercy should be shown by the Viceroy; and yet His Excellency asked for an expression of opinion from the Lieutenant-Governor. If the rulers in this country had intended to do justice, they would not have done so.

In that case the Lieutenant-Governor would not have consulted the Judge, or the Viceroy the Lieutenant-Governor, but each would have independently judged of the merits of the petition for mercy. The petition was for mercy and not for justice. If it had been for justice, it would have been necessary perhaps to consult the Judge. In the case under notice, the Lieutenant-Governor equally with the Governor-General was at liberty to exercise his own unfettered judgment. The chief feature of the British administration in this country, is the endeavour always

made to preserve the prestige of the officials. It is this consideration that in the present case necessitated the reference to the Judge and to the Lieutenant-Governor. This arrangement indeed increases the powers of the officials, but it also proportionately diminishes the loyalty of the people.

118. The same paper says that when in reading the Queen's speech proroguing Parliament the Lord Chancellor announced that all fear of a war with Russia

The Queen's speech.

was at an end, he probably hung down his head through shame and remembered that by making proposals of peace with Russia, England had not increased her glory, but had rather given proof of her weakness. If England had been able to maintain the dignity of her position, there would have been no peace, while Afghanistan would have been deluged with Russian blood. The Lord Chancellor again probably felt a little hesitation when he came across the passage expressing the Queen's gratification at the loyalty shown by the native princes, and he probably thought that those princes had shown similar loyalty whenever the British Empire seemed to be in any danger, but that England had forgotten all about it even before the danger had passed away.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
August 24th, 1885.

119. The same paper says that it has always stated that Russia will never be able to enter India, and that she will not be able to subvert British rule in

Indian Administration and Anglo-Indians.

this country. If the British Government in India is ever destroyed, that result will be due to the self-seeking disposition of the English nation and the unrighteous conduct of many among Anglo-Indians. Englishmen may boast at heart as much as they please, but they do not, as a matter of fact, rule India by the force of arms. It is again impossible to rule such a vast empire by force. Righteousness and not the physical power of the English is the foundation of the government of this country. The English have since they came to this country committed many unrighteous acts. Nevertheless, Indians have yet faith in British rule. Whenever they see any act of oppression or injustice under this rule, they think that such acts are not its essential features, and that in time they will disappear. Thus thinking, they forget all about the matter. Their faith in the British Government is also strengthened by their constantly seeing injustice committed by one official or ministry remedied by another. But for the last few years the number of cases of European offenders let off without punishment and of miscarriage of justice resulting from jury trial has so much increased that unless Government carefully attends to the matter, people will find it hard to feel respect for British rule. The cry against the European jurymen is heard not only in the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, but in every place where European offenders are brought up for trial before criminal courts charged with heinous offences. It is not only again the European jury that is showing bias towards the European offenders, but many European Judges also are doing the same. The Anglo-Indians and their newspapers also show their sympathy for the offenders. It would be something if by means of these acts of injustice and oppression, Anglo-Indians could humble the people of India. But with the increase in the number of such acts, the strength of the people of India is also increasing, and they are showing increased activity in getting the defects of the British administration remedied. If this state of things continues, the gulf which separates natives and Anglo-Indians will become wider, and natives will become stronger. In the proportion in which the difference between the two races increases, the strength of Government also will diminish and of natives will increase. And if Government is not righteous, in the proportion in which natives become strong, in that proportion the ascendancy of the British Government in this country will diminish.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

URDU GUIDE,
August 24th, 1885.

120. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 24th August, says that it is not true that the majority of the middle class men in the Mussulman community are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Many Mussulman families

Mussulmans and public appointments.

who formerly obtained high posts under Government are, though they have now become poor, eager for the admission of their sons into the public service, and are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. Though Mussulman candidates for munsiffships have been exempted from passing the B. L. examination, no Mussulman has yet been appointed to that post. It is nothing but foolishness to say that the complaints of the Mussulmans are unresonable.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
August 24th, 1885.

121. The *Samvād Furnachandrodaya*, of the 24th August, says that it is a matter of great regret that though all classes of men prayed for the life of

Tincowri Pal.

Tincowri Pal, they could not save him. It would have redounded to the credit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal if he had spared the life of Tincowri.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
August 24th, 1885.

122. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 24th August, in noticing the interest taken by Lady Dufferin in the welfare of native females, asks her to open a subscription for the purpose of constructing covered

Covered ghāts for Hindoo ladies at Calcutta.

bathing ghāts in Calcutta for the use of Hindoo ladies. If her Ladyship takes an interest in this matter, Hindoos of all classes will come forward with subscriptions, and even Hindoo ladies will gladly subscribe.

SURABHI,
August 25th, 1885.

123. The *Surabhi*, of the 25th August, referring to the probability of the Duke of Connaught's appointment as the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, says that it is not probable that anybody will object

The Duke of Connaught as the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

to that.

SURABHI

124. The same paper, referring to the notice that the next University examinations will commence on the 29th March, says that it is surprised that the Syndicate has not changed the time of examination

The holding of the University examinations in summer.

even after coming to know that the candidates suffer much inconvenience, fall ill, and that some of them even die owing to the examinations being held in summer. Earnest efforts should be made to put an end to this system.

URABHI.

125. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill is really in favour of the raising of the standard of age for the Civil Service. The writer hopes that

Lord Randolph Churchill and the standard of age for the Civil Service.

he will not listen to the evil counsels of Sir John Strachey and other members of the India Council, but raise the standard of age to 22 years. If he does so, he will become the idol of Indians.

SURABHI.

126. The same paper is glad to notice the gradual decrease of mortality in the Bengal jails during the last few years. But in some jails the rate of

Mortality in Bengal Jails.

mortality remains the same or has increased. Government should draw the attention of the local authorities to the matter. But Government should not consider that the decrease of mortality has been such as one could wish for.

SURABHI.

127. The same paper says that even some Anglo-Indian newspapers have condemned Mr. Laidman's discourteous behaviour towards natives and the insult offered by Mr. Maconochie to a Hindu priest. The impartial way in which the *Civil and Military Gazette* has spoken of these things is praiseworthy. Anglo-Indian newspapers seldom consent

The *Civil and Military Gazette* and the discourteous behaviour of Messrs. Laidman and Maconochie.

to call an Englishman guilty. But the *Civil and Military Gazette* has freed itself from that blame. Let the *Civil and Military Gazette* continue to give proofs of such impartiality, and it will be honoured by natives.

128. The same paper says that the number of prostitutes is increasing in those quarters of Calcutta in which there are many schools and colleges. Many students are becoming vicious owing to this cause. The character of students will not improve so long as the prostitutes are not removed from the College Street and adjacent places. In the chief towns of the civilized world a separate quarter is allotted to prostitutes. The people of Calcutta should try to introduce that arrangement here. Government and the municipality should attend to the matter.

129. The same paper makes the following remarks about the Lieutenant-Governor:—Sir Rivers Thompson has again become ill. More than a week ago he sailed for Ceylon for a change. He reached Ceylon four or five days ago. It is said that he has become a little better after going there. Sir Rivers Thompson has been almost always suffering from illness since his elevation to the throne of Bengal. Two years ago he became so ill that physicians advised him to go home. But as he suddenly recovered he did not go then. Since that time Sir Rivers Thompson has not been well. It is said that he is unable to despatch the greatest portion of official business, and that the work is done by the Secretaries. The bad health of Sir Rivers Thompson is a chief quality of his, like his hostility to natives. We never have had a Governor possessing two such extraordinary merits. Owing to his hostility to natives, he has not been able to become at all popular with his native subjects. Some hoped that his hostility to natives would diminish by degrees, but instead of diminishing it is continually increasing. Every work done by him is revealing in full measure his hostility to natives. Not even one of those men in Bengal who think about the political improvement of the province and want to see its political improvement, loves and reverences Sir Rivers Thompson. Who can love and reverence the enemy of his country and the obstructor of its progress? Government should be as much dissatisfied with Sir Rivers Thompson for his illness as the people are dissatisfied with him for his hostility to them. We cannot understand how the Supreme Government can be satisfied with a person, and can keep him, the ruler of a vast territory like Bengal as who frequently falls ill, and cannot thus devote his whole power and energy to public business. If the Government of India has any sense of duty, if Lord Dufferin is more inclined to do his duty than to regard the claims of friendship, Sir Rivers Thompson should soon be deposed from the throne of Bengal. The people of Bengal are very much dissatisfied with Sir Rivers Thompson, and do not reverence him owing to his hostility to them. As it has become the duty of the Government of India to dismiss Sir Rivers Thompson for his constant illness, so it has become the duty of the people of Bengal to make efforts for his dismissal on the ground of his hostility to them. Let the people of Bengal with one heart and soul commence an agitation for the dismissal of this unscrupulous and partial ruler, let them show that they are not ready to remain satisfied with an incompetent and worthless ruler, and their agitation will surely become successful.

130. The same paper says that Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Gya, does not approve of the acts of Mr. Bolton in the Tikari case. He wrote a letter on the subject

SURABHI,
August 25th, 1885.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

of the Board of Revenue. The Board's reply to that letter is satisfactory. The Maharani of Tikari will not perhaps have to remain in a cottage any longer. Her sufferings will be considerably alleviated. But the main grievance still remains unredressed. Why should the Maharani's estate be placed under the management of the Court of Wards when she was managing it herself satisfactorily and without any disorder? Why should then the money of the estate be wasted in the shape of the salary of an English manager? The Board should understand that Mr. Bolton wanted to place her estate under the management of the Court of Wards, owing to a desire for revenge. He is so angry with the Maharani that he wanted to address her like a common woman. Now that the net income of the estate will be placed at the disposal of the Maharani, she will be in a position to seek redress in Court. Everything will be revealed there, and Mr. Bolton, it is to be hoped, will be taught a lesson.

DAINIK,
August 25th, 1885.

131. The *Dainik*, of the 25th August, says that Joint-Magistrates who have long served creditably are appointed to officiate as Magistrates. Recently the post of the Magistrate of Bhagulpore fell vacant owing to the permanent incumbent's absence on leave. There are now five Joint-Magistrates of long standing in Bengal. One of these men should have been appointed to officiate as the Magistrate of Bhagulpore. Every one except Baboo Brojendro Kumar De is officiating as Judge or Magistrate. Consequently he should have been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Bhagulpore. But an English Joint-Magistrate, who is his junior by many years, has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Bhagulpore. It is not easy to see why Sir Rivers Thompson has acted thus in this matter. Is this the result of the Queen's Proclamation? Baboo Brojendro Kumar is well known as a competent official. He has several times acted as Magistrate of Hooghly. No defects were found in his decisions at those times.

DAINIK.

132. The same paper says that Indians will not forget Lord Ripon nor Lord Ripon Indians. The enemies of native tried to convince the English people that Lord Ripon was doing mischief, and that natives had found out Englishmen and would not any longer respect them. But Lord Ripon and the astonished world saw on the eve of his departure how the loyalty of Indians could be increased. Lord Ripon has in a recent speech said that the means by which the English may be secure from the danger of Russian invasion are to satisfy natives and attach them to British rule, and to make them feel that to exchange British rule for Russian would be a grievous misfortune for them.

DAINIK,
August 26th, 1885.

133. The *Dainik*, of the 26th August, referring to the statement of the *Pioneer*, that since the mutiny the English Government has decided to appoint an English soldier for every two native soldiers, says that the English have been acting according to that decision, and are eager to pass Arms and Gaggling Act owing to the apprehension of a rebellion of natives. But history will teach them that no country has yet been ruled by a policy of distrust. Will the English be able to do what no body has been able to do? If the English really desire to govern India, let them trust Indians, show sympathy for them, and shew love of justice, and Indians will be theirs.

DAINIK.

134. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Berhampore, says that before the people have got out of one famine another famine is staring them in the face. All the crops have been destroyed by the inundation of the whole

Destruction of crops by inundation.

tract from Moorsheedabad to Kishnagar, owing to the Laltakunri embankment having given way.

135. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 27th August, is exceedingly sorry that Lord Randolph Churchill has spoken disparagingly of the administration of Lord

Lord Ripon.

Ripon, to whom the people of India are grateful, and to whom they accorded the heartiest farewell ever accorded to a Governor-General.

136. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 28th August, says that the way in which Lord Randolph Churchill has attacked

Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Ripon.

the policy of Lord Ripon, shows that he is led by party spirit, and is unworthy of the high position he holds. It can easily be inferred how India will fare during the administration of Lord Randolph Churchill from the abusive language he has employed forth against the policy of Lord Ripon.

137. All the papers of Orissa profess to be carefully watching the progress of the Nilgiri adoption case, which is now under the consideration of the Superintendent of the Gurjat Mehals, who is now holding his court at Balasore.

The Nilgiri adoption case.

138. The *Samvád Báhiká* approves of the arrangements which the Commissioner of the Orissa Division has

Frauds in the Balasore Collectorate.

made to detect cases of fraud committed in connection with the Road Cess office of the Balasore Collectorate. Some mohurirs have been brought down to Balasore from Cuttack to examine the Uriya records of the Road Cess office, inasmuch as the mohurirs of the Balasore district cannot be trusted in any way.

The Copyright Bill.

139. The *Utkal Dipiká* has the following remarks on the Copyright Bill:—

“The Copyright Bill is needed to supply certain wants which now exist. Many newspapers have protested against it, under the impression that the Bill, if passed into law, will interfere, to a great extent, with public interests. Unless the papers that pay for their telegrams obtain certain privileges, they will not be inclined to spend money, and unless money be spent, good and fresh news cannot be procured. Thus the policy of protection will rather aid public interest than injure it in any way.”

140. Referring to the examiners appointed to conduct the University examinations for 1885-86, the *Sebaka* makes the following remarks:—

The University Examiners for the next year.

“We hope the examiners will so prepare their questions and examine the answer papers this year, as to avoid the mistakes which gave rise to unpleasant discussions at the close of the last examination.”

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 29th August 1885.

SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
August 27th, 1885.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
August 28th, 1885.

UTKAL DARPAN,
August 18th, 1885.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
August 13th, 1885.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 16th, 1885.

SEBAKA,
August 15th, 1885.

